TELEPHONES,

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Services in Richmond (and suburba), Manchester and Petersburg—

TUESDAY APRIL, 3, 1906.

No man ever lived a right life who had not been chastened by a woman's love, strengthened by her courage and guided by her discretion.

—Ruskin.

Civic Standards.

In two previous issues of The Times reviewed in part an article from the Political Science Quarterly, by Mr. Charles H. Hartshorne, on the man agement of English towns. One more reand we have done. In the first-review comparisons were made between the town of Nottingham, England, and the towns of Newark and Jersey City, New Jersey, and it was shown that with a very much smaller rate of taxation the English town was better managed. In the second article the management of the town of Nottingham was outlined in de-

the general laws in England bearing upon this subject. The English have a Local Government Board which exercises administrative control over all the municipalities of Great Britain. The president of it is a member of the Cabinet. The board and its work are the growth of over half a century. It has become a great state department and has accumulated and published an enormous mass valuable information respecting the conditions of the municipalities. It is consulted by and is constantly advising local authorities. Through it every town has access to the experience of other towns, so that the best managed may be come a model for others. All local bills introduced in Parliament are referred to this board for examination and report. Through its auditor it audits the accounts of the smaller municipalities, not those incorporated towns, and makes disellowance for illegal items. If a town ly ask for a special act to authorize it, but applies to the Local Government Bourd, after a public hearing, and, if cumstances, grants or refuses leave for reasons stated. Every municipality, including incorporated towns, must submit its annual financial report to this board. The board has large investigating powers With all this, however, there is very lit-tle interference with local self-government and local self-responsibility. The initia-tive is with the people and their local officers, and there is hardly any check upon their power of expenditure except in

In commenting on the efficient manage ment of the English towns, Mr. Hartshorne says that it would be impossible to manage these great husiness enterises with satisfaction to the rate-payers unless the management were conducted by experienced men of special qualifications, following a continuous policy in de veloping their work, "These conditions of success, the addis, are possible because

same civic standard that prevails in the English towns, we may have quite as good management in Richmond. But we must get the standard high, and we must elect to the council men who will held. Now is the time to fix the stand ard. Shall it be high or low? The voters will determine,

The Problem of Crime,

In a recent address to the students of Cornell on "High Crime in the United States." Ambassador Andrew D. White declared that the United States is, among all civilized nations of the world, the country in which the crime of murder is most frequently committed and least frequently punished.

"There is too much overwrought sentiment in favor of the criminal," Mr. White

continued.

continued.

"Germs of maudlin sentimentality are widespread. On everyhand we hear slimy, mushy, gushy expressions of sympathy; the criminal called 'plucky, nervy, fishting against fearful odds for his life."

"It is said that society has no right to put murderers to death. In my opinion, society must fall back on the law of self-preservation. It should cut through and make war, in my opinion, for its life, Life imprisonment is not possible, because there is no life imprisonment.

"In the next year 9.00) people will be murdered.

murdered.
"I have no sympathy for the criminal.
My sympathy is for those who will be murdered, for their families, and for

murdered, for their families, and for their children.

"This sham humanitarianism has become a stench. The cry now is for right-cousaness. The past generation has abolished human slavery. It is for the present to deal with the problems of thuture, and, among them, this problem of crime."

Human nature is a puzzle. A mar murders his wife, and there is great in-dignation at the time-possibly a strong sentiment in favor of lynching. But the murderer goes to jail, after having "waived examination," and there he remains until the grand jury meets. An in dictment is returned, and then the lawyers ask for continuance in order that they may have time to prepare their After a lapse of time-possibly several months-the case is called, and there is another continuance. When the case into the Methodist ministry and was the finally brought to trial the horror of the crime has "worn off," and public elected president of the University of Strange, but true; Old Sol,

sentiment is so changed that many men who at the first were ready to lynen the murderer are now so "merciful" that they wish to see as light a verdict as possible; and, as for the women, they send him fragrant flowers and scented notes

of sympathy.
Men and brethren, and we think too much about the precious life of the mur-derer and too little about the precious life naudlin sentimentality "in our midst. America will hold the record for murder until we have the righteous courage to punish murderers as they deserve. That

Later advices from Europe appear to substantiate the view that honors at Algeciras are by no means so uneven as France is far from regarding the outcome of the conference as a complete diplomat-Paris on Sunday states that official circles there consider that the Republic has secured "a fair degree of success on the principal questions," but recognize that

In our opinion this is a much more intelligent summary of the situation than which views Germany as chagrined, humiliated and defeated at all points. Even if we doubt the candor of it is difficult to believe that he actually with a partial success in his desire to power at the ports. It seems certain gradual absorption or, as the diplomatists more considerately put it, the peacefu indifinitely postponed. France, in short, is considerably worse off in this sphere of her foreign activity, than she would have been if Germany had not forced the conference.

while coincidently emphasizing the fact that Germany must henceforth be reckoned as a conspicuous factor in the than \$200; of Petersburg about \$150; of field of world politics and that her alleged "isolation" is more fancled than Lynchburg about \$300; of Norfolk a little real, it seems somewhat exaggerated to results of the conference.

with interest that those papers which maintained that the United States was merely exercising its due function in takgratulating themselves on the theory that the results of that convention have more fess to a somewhat hazy apprehension of bearing whatever, if our view be correct into trouble, and even we are told, with be determined by principle and not by conclusion that any sort of activity of a

For our part, we shall subscribe to no pean contest to determine the fate of a ing whatever to gain at Algeciras, and believe that her personalty is worth more a good deal to loso. Entirely lacking poquestion to be decided there, we certainly had not the incentive which led Cayour to present himself at the Congress of Paris in 1856, namely; the attainment of international recognition. We have all The role of general pacificator and

over-ready adjuster of disputes to the old world, seems very pleasant and creditable as long as it works out well. If at should ever involve us in trouble, as it not impossibly might, we should no doubt find somewhat fewer upholders of that policy, than now appear to be in

"Georgia Scenes."

evidence.

A correspondent recently inquired through Query and Answer in The Times-Dispatch for a copy of "Georgia Scenes, saying that the book was written by Lyman Hall. The Norfolk Landmark replies.

replies.
"It is strange that Judge Longstreet is so generally forgotten as a humorist, "Georgia Scenes," which he wrote not as an assistant of anybody, but as principal author, wen him great fame and went into a number of editions in the middle years of the last century. This is the second time within a year that we attributed to others."

The Times Disactor receives so many

The Times-Dispatch receives so many equests of this character that we overlooked the error made by our correscondent and thank the Landmark for calling our attention to it.

Augustus Buldwin Longstreet was son of William Longstreet, an inventor, who was born in New Jersey, but moved to Georgia when he was a boy and spent his life there. The younger Longstreet was born in Augusta, Ga., in 1790 and died in Oxford, Miss., in 1870. He was educated for a lawyer, but had a fancy for writing, and in 1838 established the Augusta Sentinel, which was afterwards consolidated with the Chronicle, now the leading morning paper of that city. The claims to be the oldest newspaper in the continuously for 120 years. Soon after

Mississippi at Oxford, and in 1857 was chosen president of South Carolina College at Columbia, where he remained till just before the war, when he re-

He was a good speaker and a versatile writer. He began to write when a mere lad and was from time to time contribuwas the famous Southern Literary Messenger. If is work known as Georgia Scenes, was itself a series of newspaper sketches of life among the Georgia crackers. It first appeared in 1840 and a second edition was issued in 1867. He received the title of judge in 1822, when he was chosen to preside over the Oemulgee Judicial District.

Our Assessment System.

Last week we published a statement showing that by the census of 1900 Norolk had a population of 46,624 and population of 18,891; that, according to the assessment of 1905, Lynchburg had realty valued at \$8,076,180; yet the same assessment erty valued at \$4,250,130, while Lynch burg's personalty was valued at \$5,141,-We said that this exhibit was absurd on its face, and was a fair sample Our esteemed contemporary, the Lynchdesigned to detract from the golry of the United States. We believe it has the honor of being the richest city per capita in the land. But we cannot believe that It has more personal properly than the Lynchburg's assessment is too high, but that we think Norfolk's assessment is too low. And Roanoke makes about as bad an exhibit as Norfolk does. Let us examine the comparisons.

		Letronal	T oboute.
		Property.	tion.
	Richmond	\$18,764,485	85,050
	Lynchburg		
9	Norfolk	4,250,180	46,624
	Potersburg	3,191.580	
	Danville	3,140,066	16,520
	Staunton	1,362,850	7,280
	Roanoke		21,495
1	t will appear from	this tha	the per
	ita personalty of R		
	re than \$200; of Da		

Staunton a little less than \$200; of less than \$100, and of Roanoke about \$60. Take another comparison. The assessmond, \$49,187,918; Norfolk, \$30,273,110; Lynchburg, \$8,876,380; Roanoke, \$7,151,737 Petersburg, \$7,099,210; Danville, \$6,585,400 Staunton, \$2,746,925. It appears from this that Richmond's personally is a lit-Lynchburg's about five-eighths, Peters burg's about one-half, Danville's abou one-half, Staunton's about one-half, Roanoke's about one-sixth and Norfolk's less

The Newport News Times-Herald, noting the disparity, says that Lynchburg has for many years been the wealththat her people are thrifty and prosperous, and economical with it.

"But even these facts do not adequately explain such a striking difference,"
says our contemporary, "and in our
opinion the explanation will be found in
some other quarter. We believe that
much of Lynchburg's prestige in this showing is attributable to its excelle energetic and efficient commissioner energetic and emision commissioner of the revenile. Few men essage taxation in that city. If a citizen neglects to roturn his blanks properly filled out the commissioner fills them out and taxes are collected on this basis. As soon as

Lynchburg is all right, but we do not doubtedly in the assessment system.

Richmond's Watches.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch notes with ghoulish gies that Lynchburg returns more personal property for taxation than Norfolk. Funny, isn't it? Now, will, our friend tell us why it is that Richmond returns fewer watches for taxation than the little city of Staunton?—Norfolk Land-mark.

Now, Richmond, will you come up with your Waterburys?-Staunton Dispatch. In our reply to the Landmark we di-Richmond an injustice. In this city the commissioner of the revenue has a separate form for local ornaments and mos watches are listed as "jewelry."

The poem of "Envious Thoughts" in yesterday's "Rhymes for To-Day" column was clipped from The Cleveland Leader We note that through an oversight prope

of finish she is going to draw, she doesn' have to go to the expense of consulting a clairvoyant. It'll all come out in the

daily papers; Father Gapon insists that he be given a fair trial. Count Witte, who has had a fair trial, much prefers not to have any more of it. Everybody's pleased in

is being organized to wipe Hon. Stego-myia Castro off the map. Our confidential opinion is that they will have their hands full.

Russia.

A fair compromise ought to satisfy those coal miners. Surely there is such a thing as a happy medium between a ten scrike

But Elijah Dowle ought to find consc lation in the thought that rejection was ever the lot of the true prophet.

As far as coal striking goes, France too, has her Indianapolis. Of course this does not apply to literature, however. Russia has now become almost exactly

as quiet as Springfield, O., in mob days That shrill "peep" you hear is the first early cry of the newly fledged moth-ball Rhymes for To-Day.

O Weather-Bound Muse, Skidoo Dear reader, you and I who've stocked.
This page sh long with rhymes togethe.
Recall how often we have knocked.

The weather;
We realize how oft, when we Would write, our muse would start complaining:
'I will not sing to-day," quoth she—
''It's raining."

And then how drait her work, we found, How vagrantly she sung, how tramply-Her voice dragged out with deletit sound How damply, Hers was the husklest of threats

That e'er on draggled muse was quitered; And it grow plain her stock of notes Was watered. But now the weather's grown less stiff,

The sun's come out in newborn glory, And I trust we may tell a different story.

I hope that errant one, our muse, Will cut her, blues, and melancholy, And strive to act (if need, by booze), More jolly.

We know the scholars say the folk Are happiest who have no history, And that remark is nother joke

Merely Joking.

Correct. "Here's a problem in mathematics for you. Pipps If I take that ematics for you, Pipps, If I take that bone he is gnawing from your buildog, what remains?" "Your remains,"—Baltimore American.

Fraud.—Willie: "Papa, if I was twins, would you buy the other boy a banana, too?" Papa: "Cartainly, my son." Willie: "Well, papa, you surely ain't going to cheat me out of another banana just cause I'm all in one piece."—Judge.

An Old McIntonh,-"MacIntosh boasts a good deal about his family, doesn't ho?"
"Yes: I think he claims the head of his family was the original MacIntosh that Noah had with him during that rainy season."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sollelude,—"You have very little consideration for the public." "There you wrong me," answered Mr. Dustin Stax "I believe in taking care of the public. Think what would happen to my various business enterprises if the public were to become extinct."—Washington Star.

The Explanation,-The fish had jumped one explanation.—The fish had jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. "The coals are not adulterated," it gasped, with its latest breath, "and I just couldnot stand, the cottonseed oil and ask grease they were frying me in,"—Chicago Tribune.

Subtle Love Making,-The "Charlie told me that he proposed you last night:" The Beloved: "Wh the awful fibber! He didn't do any such "Why thing. Are you sure he said it was me?
The Lover: "Weil, he said he was going to propose to the prettiest girl in town."
—Cloveland Leader.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY April 3rd.

Church Day, Fordhand. Sun rises at 5:41, sets at 5:19.
68-Galba accuses Nero before the people of his committee, and elects himself lieutement of the State.

-Willam, the Conqueror, again im coses the fax of Danegelt, which occasioned an armed opposition at

1367—Battle of Navarette and victory

of Edward, the Black Prince, by which Peter, the "Cruel," was replaced on the Castilian, throne. 1811—Partial action on the Coa, mear Sabugal, between the advanced posts of the British and a division of the French army, under Massena, who was defeated and the French expelled from Portugal,.

1829—A great fire occurred at Augusta. Ga., in which more than 300 buildings were destroyed.

ings were destroyed.

1830-Uprisings in Belgium were daily occurrences, being on the verge of a revolution.

a revolution.

1842—Lord Ashiputon, appointed minister extraordinary by Great Britain, for the purpose of negotiating an adjustment of the northeastern boundary question, arrives in the United States. Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of Maine and Massachusetts and by the government of the province of New Brunswick participate in the important deliberations: a treaty of boundary concluded ations; a treaty of boundary concluded August 9th; ratified by Great Brit-ain 13th of October, and proclaimed by the President 10th of November.

1865-Richmond and Petersburg evacu-ated by the Confederates and occu-

ated by the Confederates and occupled by Union forces.

"The monument to the late Emperor
Maximilian, of Mexico, unvolted at
Triest, Austria,

35—The British forces, under General
Graham, captured and burned the
Arab village, Tamai,
1—The British Commons adopted a
resolution for the establishment of
a Legislature in Scotland.

Growth of the Telephone.

Growth of the Telephone.

President Frederick P. ETsh. in the annual report of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company just Issued, shows that there were 2,528,716 Bell telephone stations in operation at the close of 1905, an increase of over 500,000, or about 25 per cent., slice the close of the previous year.

The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toil service was 6,043,518 miles, of which over 1,225,000 miles were added during the year. During the year the Bell companies spent for new construction in exchanges and toil lines 44,675,618 and for land and buildings 4,177,390, a total of over \$59,000,000, as against \$31,619,100 in 1904. During the year the Bell company landled a total daily average of 13,911,000 connections, or at the rate of about 4,147,500,000 a year, being 54 telephone calls for each man, woman and child in the United States. at the rate of about 4.479,500,000 a year, being 54 telephone calls for each man, woman and child in the United States. The American Bell system of the United States now exceeds in number of subscribers, mileage of wire and the extent of traffic the telephone systems of Great Britain and Continental Europe combined.—Baltimore Sun.

Is Jamestown Oldest?

The claim of Jamestown, Vg., to being the oldest named place in the United States has been challenged from the Pacific coast. Frank H. Powers, of San Francisco, has asserted in Washington that Carmel-by-the-Sea in California comes before Jamestown. He says Carmel was named in 1602 by the Spanish navigator Viscayno, and that a Frenchman, Perouse, made a map of Carmel in 1638, which referred to one made in the first-named year by the Spanish.—Springfield Republic.

AND CHILD.

Let the mother take Scott's Emulsion for the two; it never fails to benefit them both. One can cat for two, but nourishing two is a different thing. It calls for a de-gree of internal strength that the average woman lacks. People of luxury are not very strong by habit; overworked people are weak in some functions from exhaustion or their surroundings. Scott's Emulsion can be depended upon to overcome such conditions. It is a wonderful food for a mother and child.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., New York.

Voice of the People

Youthful Criminals.

Youthul Criminals.

Biltor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—Your short, ringing cellurial on a
subject vitally related to the wolfare of
society, as certainly as to the erring individual, is like a bugle blast calling from
lethargy to activity. I had hoped that
some one more capable than I would direct attention to and emphasize your utterances. In your issue of Sunday, the
25th instant, you point to our county and
one of list citizens, and to the whole immense question, thus: "A Lesson from
Pittsylvaina."

"Several days ago it was announced in

terances. In your issue of Sunday, the
25th instant, you point to our county and
one of its citizens, and to the whole immense question, thus. "A Lesson from
Pittsylvania."

"Several days ago it was announced in
one of our news columns that James
Dooley, of Pittsylvania county, had murdered his mother. Later on the sequel to
the story came out. When Dooley was
only affreen years of age, he was convicted of larceny and sentenced to the
penitentiary for one year, but was pardoned, after having served about thirty
days of his sentence. The effect of his
trial and punishment was to make him a
hardened criminal. He had upon him
the disgrace of conviction and penitentiary stripes, but there was no discipline,
and he went back to a life of crime,
which finally culminated in the murder
of his own mother. If this boy had been
taken to the reformatory and kept there
for a term of years and trained under the
rules of that institution, the probability
is that he would have been reclaimed
and would have made an honest and useful citizen. The government is in large
part responsible for his ruin.

The reclaiming work of the reformatory
is vast and far-reaching. And when we
add to its resources and influences the
work and co-operation of those in your
city who care for the unfortunates and
minister to, them, it becomes a mighty
shaper of destinies. While the reformatory is not expected to reclaim all the
characters sent to it, yet, as your words
indicate, "the probability is" that the
average case will be reclaimed. Much of
its best individual work cannot be published abroad, as this might possibly harm
those that have been helped. To flustrite and confirm the position of Tho
Times-Dispatch. I will state a case that
will harm no one by the telling.

Some years ago, a youth hiving in a
community in which I was then a pastor,
was sentenced to the penitentiary for a
larceny. It was his first crime, committed
in a moment of strong temptation. Knowing that the penitentiary for a
larceny to the membership. He aft

with the unanimous voice and fullest approval of the membership. He afferward married in the very community in which member the member to the membership. He afferward married in the very community in which member the pessing years bear witness to the thoroughness and permanence of his reclamation and right leving.

The aim of the commission, "says he cannot be the thoroughness and permanence of his reclamation and right leving."

The aim of the commission, "says he cannot be the child of more than the content of the two hards and herded amongst it to victous, the large dealership with the lardened criminals in the perturning of the child of hell."

The aim of the commission, "says he conservative as possible, it may be side of the child of hell."

The aim of the commission, "says he conservative as possible, it may be side of the two here the child of he and the child of hell."

The aim of the commission of the Tree had to be an adaptation of the Torreas system to our law, with no change in the large system to our law

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fessing to be humane, (7) not to say Christian.

But for the near future, Mr. Editor, I see but liftite hope from the government, Prison reform was ably considered and some steps taken toward it by that Indianature of a few years ago that gave us other wholescone reforms as well; but the spirits controlling our hast General Assembly seemed so absorbed with other matters, as to have no place or time in its work that could be given to moral reforms. And this, too, in the face of burning and multitudinous aspeal. In this respect it will go down in history with its own peculiar, contrasting record. What the next Legislature will to be cannot criminals, among them youthful ones. Our criminals, among them youthful ones. Our liope for from its largely, in the Christian, the pillantirepic, the humane writers of your city, in co-operation with the officials of penitentiary and reformatory. Is not this a field for infinisterial associations and laymens' unions? The effective organizations of, women for mission work surely takes in this white-larvested field. Richmond was bioli in such workers some years ago. Some have gone to their reward. Gone to Him who will asweetly remind them, "I was in prison and years ago. Some have gone to their reward. Gone to Him who will asweetly remind them, "I was in prison and years ago, some containing work 38ie and one other futire mothered the poor boy that I have already mentioned, And how many hearts will throw with appreciative recognition as mother worked is recalled—the Jeanming face, the cheering voice, the self-efficing life and ministry of "Mother" Pleasants! I am sure they have worthy and multiplied successors. On their tender, etc. the principal surface of the party of the party was their first tender, in the work and they be when they committed it. They work work from within a rifle shot of the some body of the party prime of their tens. This was their first tens. This was their first tens. This was their first tens this in the bond, the security of the work and they be only t

Disregarded, the sights are into sincer. Then come the curses—to bide and to brood. Unlike chickens, these curses do not all "come home to roost." As evils embadled in the persons of the liberated prisoners they go forth to perch on communities to menace and to prey. Let us heed the sighing before it dies away and thus prevent the coming of the curse.

Elba, Plitsylvania Co., Va.

The Torrens Land Registration

Law.

The official report of the committee to investigate the Torrens system of land registration, containing a draft of the proposed act for its establishment in Louisiana, has been printed by order of the Governor and distributed to the members of the Louisiana Legislature. The high standing of the gentlemen who compose the commission, Judge O. O. Provosty, of the Supreme Court; Hon. Thomas J. Kerman, W. M. Murphy, W. O. Flart and Sol. Wolf, men skilled in the law and personally acquainted with the O. Hart and Sol. Wolf, men skilled in the law and personally acquainted with the land laws and the status of real estate titles in Louisiana, accompanied by the arguments in favor of the Torrens system presented in the reoprt, will, we feel sure, satisfy every member of the Legislature of the necessity of passing this law and putting this registration system in operation at the earliest possible day in order to facilitate the movement of real estate.

Mr. Puller's statement, published in full in the Richmond papers, it seems to The Landmark that serious injustice has been done him by the special committee of the Lesislature which inquired into the charges that certain bills had been altered improperly.

We assumed, when the committee made

A MATTER OF HEALTH

HAS NO SUBSTITUTE

A Cream of Tartar Powder, free from alum or phosphatic acid ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

and Shelld, or any of them, were gullty or not.

Now Mr. Puller comes forward with the manly assertion that if he did what the committee makes it appear that he has done, he was not merely indiscret. If he did that, he suys, he must have acled deliberately and with fraudulent intent. He spurns the sop of "ne wrong intent" and demands acquittal or conviction on the evidence.

We heartly sympathize with Delegate Puller here. He either did wrong or did not do wrong, and if his did wrong he undoubtedly did so with latent.—Norfolk Landmark.

If this course is not pursued, the whole matter is left in very unsatisfactory status for all parties immediately con-cerned, and also for the public.—Lynch-

Mr. Puller, according to the report of the majority committee, committed an act of "indiscretion." Mr. Puller says that if the findings of the committee are correct, he has not committee an "indiscretion." but a fraud. This is the correct view, and is the way the matter should have been treated by the committee. If Mr. Puller was guilty of making changes in the bill, them not be seen and the prisoner," when a poutful one, is often as much over his quilty of making changes in the bill, sense of sin, as it is for liberty, for home. Disregarded, the sights die into silence, and then come the curses—to bide and to broad then come the curses—to bide and to broad then come the curses—to bide and to broad the come the committee. If Mr. Puncture and the committee is the matter some the committee. If Mr. Puncture and the committee is the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee. If Mr. Puncture is the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee. If Mr. Puncture is the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee. If Mr. Puncture is the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee. If Mr. Puncture is the committee is the committee in the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee. If Mr. Puncture is the committee is the committee in the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee is the committee in the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would become a benefit of the committee is the committee in the committee is the committee in the committee in the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would be so the committee in the bill, even actuated by his friendship for another party who would be actuated by his friendship for another party who would be actuated by his friendship for another p

he has committee a "did" and Mr. Puller's
be so treated.
The committee's "did" and Mr. Puller's
"didn't" is hardly sufficient for the public. Some one has tampered with the
bill, according to the report of the committee. The person who did committed
a fraud and not an indiscretion. If Mr.
Relia is invocent by descryes full vin-Puller is innocent, he deserves full vin-dication, and if gullty, he deserves the condemnation of rited by any one who has committed a deliberate fraud and betrayed the trust imposed.—Roanoke Times.

As this committee met behind closed doors, and the testimony was not made public, it is impossible for outsiders to reach any positive conclusions on the subject, but the contention of Mr. Puller seems to us to be entirely proper. If he intentionally attempted to thwart the will of the Legislature, he is not guilty of an indiscretion, but of an attempt at frand, and the report should have been explicit one way or the other.

The committee that reported on the

explicit one way or the other.

The committee that reported on the Corporation Commission muddle also found "an act of indiscretion," and now comes another "indiscretion," which Mr. Puller says is either fraud or nothing. The Legislature seemed to think the former indiscretion was nothing, and is the latter more serious? There can be, of course, various degrees of indiscretion, but the legislative committees do not seem to be original enough to define those of recent discovery.—Norfolk Ledger.

Swing of the Swangos.

Dr. Bill Swango is able to be in the saddle again.

Aunt Rhod Swango visited Joseph Catron and wife Sunday.

Mrs. Shiloh Swango attended the auction at Maytown Saturday.

tion at Maytown Saturday.
W. W. Swango has a nice bunch of cattle ready for the Mount Sterling

cattle ready for the around market.

James Murphy bought ten head of cattle from W. W. Swango last week.

Mrs. John Swango, of Montgemory county, visited Shiloh Swango and family last week.

Mrs. Sarah Ellen Swango, wife of Wash, the noted turkey trader of Valeria, was the guest of Mrs. Hen Murphy Saturday, and Sunday,—Hazel Green (Ky.) Herald.

A Few First Aid Hints.

A Few First Aid Hints.

The following first aid advice was given by Dr. N. B. Gambrill at a recent meeting of railway surgeons:

"Don't put your finner on an open wound; don't put a quid of tobacco on a wound, no matter how small it may be; don't use cobwebs or horner's nest to stop bleeding; don't dose the patient with whiskey, brandy, ram or gin; don't bind or caver a wound with a handkerchier or rag-If you cannot got a first aid packet, itse clean old mushin that has been disped in bolling water for a few minutes; don't set a patient up when he is very pale of weak; don't wash a wound, and don't remove hood clots."

These hints are meant for public instruction for those of the laity who may have occasion to extend first aid in case of needlents.

After Pleasure Follows Pain. John Hanft spent a very delightful evening as the guest of Miss Ellie Hutzle.

John Hauft, while haufing limestone last, Mondoy, fell, off the sled and lost his hat.—Garrett (Md.) Journal.

IN THE HOME

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